

§ 226.202 Critical habitat for Steller sea lions.STELLER SEA LION (*Eumetopias jubatus*)

(a) *Alaska rookeries, haulouts, and associated areas.* In Alaska, all major Steller sea lion rookeries identified in Table 1 and major haulouts identified in Table 2 and associated terrestrial, air, and aquatic zones. Critical habitat includes a terrestrial zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) landward from the baseline or base point of each major rookery and major haulout in Alaska. Critical habitat includes an air zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) above the terrestrial zone of each major rookery and major haulout in Alaska, measured vertically from sea level. Critical habitat includes an aquatic zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) seaward in State and Federally managed waters from the baseline or basepoint of each major rookery and major haulout in Alaska that is east of 144° W. longitude. Critical habitat includes an aquatic zone that extends 20 nm (37 km) seaward in State and Federally managed waters from the baseline or basepoint of each major rookery and major haulout in Alaska that is west of 144° W. longitude.

(b) *California and Oregon rookeries and associated areas.* In California and Oregon, all major Steller sea lion rookeries identified in Table 1 and associated air and aquatic zones. Critical habitat includes an air zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) above areas historically occupied by sea lions at each major rookery in California and Oregon, measured vertically from sea level. Critical habitat includes an aquatic zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) seaward in State and Federally managed waters from the baseline or basepoint of each major rookery in California and Oregon.

(c) *Three special aquatic foraging areas in Alaska.* Three special aquatic foraging areas in Alaska, including the Shelikof Strait area, the Bogoslof area, and the Seguam Pass area.

(1) Critical habitat includes the Shelikof Strait area in the Gulf of Alaska and consists of the area between the Alaska Peninsula and Tugidak, Sitkinak, Aiaktulik, Kodiak, Raspberry, Afognak and Shuyak Is-

lands (connected by the shortest lines); bounded on the west by a line connecting Cape Kumlik (56°38'N/157°27'W) and the southwestern tip of Tugidak Island (56°24'N/154°41'W) and bounded in the east by a line connecting Cape Douglas (58°51'N/153°15'W) and the northernmost tip of Shuyak Island (58°37'N/152°22'W).

(2) Critical habitat includes the Bogoslof area in the Bering Sea shelf and consists of the area between 170°00'W and 164°00'W, south of straight lines connecting 55°00'N/170°00'W and 55°00'N/168°00'W; 55°30'N/168°00'W and 55°30'N/166°00'W; 56°00'N/166°00'W and 56°00'N/164°00'W and north of the Aleutian Islands and straight lines between the islands connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

52°49.2'N/169°40.4'W
 52°49.8'N/169°06.3'W
 53°23.8'N/167°50.1'W
 53°18.7'N/167°51.4'W
 53°59.0'N/166°17.2'W
 54°02.9'N/166°03.0'W
 54°07.7'N/165°40.6'W
 54°08.9'N/165°38.8'W
 54°11.9'N/165°23.3'W
 54°23.9'N/164°44.0'W

(3) Critical habitat includes the Seguam Pass area and consists of the area between 52°00'N and 53°00'N and between 173°30'W and 172°30'W.

[58 FR 45278, Aug. 27, 1993. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 14067, Mar. 23, 1999]

§ 226.203 Critical habitat for northern right whales.NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE (*Eubalaena glacialis*)

(a) *Great South Channel.* The area bounded by 41°40' N/69°45' W; 41°00' N/69°05' W; 41°38' N/68°13' W; and 42°10' N/68°31' W.

(b) *Cape Cod Bay, Massachusetts.* The area bounded by 42°04.8' N/70°10' W; 42°12' N/70°15' W; 42°12' N/70°30' W; 41°46.8' N/70°30' W and on the south and east by the interior shore line of Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

(c) *Southeastern United States.* The coastal waters between 31°15' N and 30°15' N from the coast out 15 nautical miles; and the coastal waters between

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30°15' N and 28°00' N from the coast out 5 nautical miles (Figure 8 to part 226).

[59 FR 28805, June 3, 1994. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 14067, Mar. 23, 1999; 68 FR 17562, Apr. 10, 2003; 70 FR 1832, Jan. 11, 2005]

§ 226.204 Critical habitat for Sacramento winter-run chinook salmon.

The following waterways, bottom and water of the waterways and adjacent riparian zones: The Sacramento River from Keswick Dam, Shasta County (River Mile 302) to Chipps Island (River Mile 0) at the westward margin of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, all waters from Chipps Island westward to Carquinez Bridge, including Honker Bay, Grizzly Bay, Suisun Bay, and Carquinez Strait, all waters of San Pablo Bay westward of the Carquinez Bridge, and all waters of San Francisco Bay (north of the San Francisco/Oakland Bay Bridge) from San Pablo Bay to the Golden Gate Bridge.

[58 FR 33218, June 16, 1993. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 14067, Mar. 23, 1999]

§ 226.205 Critical habitat for Snake River sockeye salmon, Snake River fall chinook salmon, and Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon.

The following areas consisting of the water, waterway bottom, and adjacent riparian zone of specified lakes and river reaches in hydrologic units presently or historically accessible to listed Snake River salmon (except reaches above impassable natural falls, and Dworshak and Hells Canyon Dams). Adjacent riparian zones are defined as those areas within a horizontal distance of 300 feet (91.4 m) from the normal line of high water of a stream channel (600 feet or 182.8 m, when both sides of the stream channel are included) or from the shoreline of a standing body of water. The complete text delineating critical habitat for each species follows. Hydrologic units (table 3) are those defined by the Department of the Interior (DOI), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) publication, "Hydrologic Unit Maps, United States Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 2294, 1987", and the following DOI, USGS, 1:500,000 scale hydrologic unit map: State of Oregon, 1974; State of

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Washington, 1974; State of Idaho, 1974, which are incorporated by reference. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of the USGS publication and maps may be obtained from the USGS, Map Sales, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225. Copies may be inspected at NMFS, Endangered Species Branch, Environmental and Technical Services Division, 911 NE, 11th Avenue, room 620, Portland, OR 97232, NMFS, Office of Protected Resources, 1335 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(a) *Snake River Sockeye Salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka)*. The Columbia River from a straight line connecting the west end of the Clatsop jetty (south jetty, Oregon side) and the west end of the Peacock jetty (north jetty, Washington side) and including all Columbia River estuarine areas and river reaches upstream to the confluence of the Columbia and Snake Rivers; all Snake River reaches from the confluence of the Columbia River upstream to the confluence of the Salmon River; all Salmon River reaches from the confluence of the Snake River upstream to Alturas Lake Creek; Stanley, Redfish, Yellow Belly, Pettit, and Alturas Lakes (including their inlet and outlet creeks); Alturas Lake Creek, and that portion of Valley Creek between Stanley Lake Creek and the Salmon River. Critical habitat is comprised of all river lakes and reaches presently or historically accessible (except reaches above impassable natural falls, and Dworshak and Hells Canyon Dams) to Snake River sockeye salmon in the following hydrologic units: Lower Salmon, Lower Snake, Lower Snake-Asotin, Lower Snake-Tucannon, Middle Salmon-Chamberlain, Middle Salmon-Panther, and Upper Salmon. Critical habitat borders on or passes through the following counties in Oregon: Clatsop, Columbia, Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Umatilla,